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camels for use on the American deserts finds its proper place in the narrative. Justice is done to the remarkable story of the rise of the Mormon power in Utah and its conflict with the national government.

Including in his narrative every conceivable matter, it would seem, of political or social importance, the author nevertheless succeeds in keeping his historical structure well proportioned, so that his plan is, in a fashion, always before the reader's eye. Never obtruding his personal opinions or his technique as a historian, leaving much to the logic of events, often allowing the significance of a movement or occurrence to be determined by its place in the story and by the amount of space or emphasis accorded it, he economizes attention and stimulates thought. This is "scientific history," truly, yet the narrative has also the human interest of a more or less gossipy "history of our own times." Without the help of a single rhetorical flourish, we are made to feel the passion and the throb of life in the period preceding the War.

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A POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1865-1869. By HOMER ADOLPH STEBBINS, LL.B., PH.D. New York: Columbia University; Longmans, Green & Company, agents, 1913.

This interesting monograph, which is the latest of the "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, traces in great detail the struggle in New York State during the years 1865-1869 between a Republican party divided against itself and a Democracy endeavoring to recover from the blow inflicted upon it by the War. The period in question is that during which the battle was waged between the President and Congress over Johnson's Reconstruction policy. To an exceptional degree the national issues were reflected in New York State, which was the home of two violently opposed groups of Republican leaders—Horace Greeley, Reuben E. Fenton, and Roscoe Conkling, all bitterly hostile to the President; and the triumvirate composed of William A. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and Henry J. Raymond, of whom Raymond defended the Presidential policy in Congress, while Seward and Weed strove to hold the balance against the radicals in the State. In 1866 the central political tendency was the effort to organize a new party upon the basis of Johnson's policy—an effort which found expression in the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia. Graphically the situation is represented in *Harper's Weekly* by a cartoon of Nast's, which shows the Northern and Southern delegates walking into the convention arm in arm, uttering such exclamations as "Charity covereth all," and "Oh, blessed hour!" They are accompanied by a dog and a cat, arm in arm; also a cat and a rat, arm in arm. Running parallel with the Philadelphia movement was the attempt made at Albany in September, 1866, to bring about a fusion of Democrats and conservative Republicans in the State, using Johnson's policy as a platform. Here, Tammany—a chief cause of perturbation in New York State politics—intervenes. The attempt of the Democratic party to outmaneuver the Republican radicals proved unsuccessful. By a ruse the Tammany candidate, who "represented neither the principles nor the purposes of the Philadelphia Convention," was nominated over General John A. Dix, the logical candidate;

and the ensuing campaign resulted in the election of Fenton, the Republican candidate for Governor. The Philadelphia principle proved doubly disastrous, since its backers lost caste as Republicans. Raymond, as author of the address to the Philadelphia Convention, was read out of the party, and Seward, now growing old, came in for his share of unpopularity through his faithful support of Johnson's policy.

Thus the first distinctive feature of the period from 1865 to 1869 was the attempt of the New York Democracy "to rehabilitate itself and co-operate with the Southern States against Radical Reconstruction, under cover of a union with the Conservative Republicans." The second distinctive feature was the rise of Tammany, culminating in the undoubtedly fraudulent seizure of the State by Tweed in 1869. The author conjectures that, had Seymour and Blair been elected in 1868, certain of the previous Reconstruction acts of the Radical Congress would have been abrogated, and that the readjustment of the difficult situation in the South would have followed more natural lines.

The sources used in this valuable study are chiefly the newspapers of the period, which are somewhat freely quoted. It is as difficult to read the truth through the clash of contemporary opinions as it is to analyze the journalistic judgments of our own day. Nevertheless Dr. Stebbins's monograph is as clear-cut as the nature of the subject permits.